Capt Rogers

Gazette of the United States.

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[No. 31, *of* Vol. II.] WEDNESDAY, *JULY* 28, 1790. [Whole No. 135.]

DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.——No. XVI.

Opposant, sans relâche, avec trop de prudence,
Les *Guises* aux *Condés*, et la France à la France.
Toujours prête á s'unir avec ses ennemis
Et changeant d'intérêt, de rivaux, et d'amis.

THE rivalry, between the houses of Guise and Montmorency, or in other words, the ambition of the Cardinal de Lorrain, and the Duke of Guise, to outstrip the Montmorency's, produced a war. Charles the Vth. was preparing with a numerous army to lay siege to Metz. It was not doubted that the conduct of so important a war, would be committed to one of the two favorites. But the Constable Montmorency, more than sixty years of age, preferred a residence near the person of the King, to a risque of his reputation, in new dangers. The Duke of Guise, on the contrary, full of courage, and burning with ardor to distinguish himself, solicited the command, with the more vivacity, as he saw no other resource than in military successes, to efface the credit, and eclipse the glory of the Constable. He was therefore charged with the defence of Metz, with the consent, or at least, without the opposition of the Constable, who, internally, was not displeased to see his competitor, expose his life, or his reputation to danger. The Duke fulfilled perfectly, the idea, which had been conceived of his valor and prudence—uncertain as the success of the enterprise had been, he came out of it victorious, and covered with glory. This great action did him so much honor with the King, and the whole nation, that they committed to him, in preference of all others, the command of the army, which they sent afterwards to Italy, to reconquer the kingdom of Naples. Either by the fault of the French, or the inconstancy of their allies, this expedition failed, or, at least produced little advantage: Yet the ill success was not imputed to the Duke, who drew from it more glory than he could have done from a victory.—For this reason: Philip the second King of Spain, upon the abdication of his father, Charles the Vth. turned his arms against the frontiers of France, and entered through Flanders into Picardie, to make a diversion from the war in Italy. The Constable as Governor of that Province, was then obliged to take leave of the King, and, against his inclination, run the hazards of war. The loss of the battle of Saint-Quintin, where the Spaniards took him prisoner, spread a consternation through all the neighbouring provinces. The friends of the Guises in council, could discover no surer means of repelling this invasion of the enemy, of repairing the losses, and preventing the consequences of this defeat, than by recalling from Italy the Duke of Guise. The celerity of his return, added to the memorable conquests of Calais, Guisne, and Thionville, fully justified these hopes, and gave him that superiority over the Constable, that a Conqueror must ever have over one who is conquered.

The Constable, however, obtained his liberty, and returned to court. The King's affection for him was not abated. Henry, attributing his late misfortunes to the lot of arms, and the fortune of war, conversed familiarly with him, and, still convinced of his capacity, confided to him the weight of public affairs. In the critical circumstances of the State, the Duke and the Cardinal, who had acquired a great reputation, the one by his exploits, and the other by his abilities, apprehended that if they could not throw some powerful obstacle in the way of the Constable, he would rise higher in favor than ever. They resolved therefore to gain to their party, Diana, Dutchess of Valentinois—to connect their interests with hers—and to make her protection and favor serve as a foundation of their elevation. And who was Diana? Of illustrious birth, descended from the ancient house of the Counts of Poitiers, in the flower of her age, she united with uncommon beauty, a sprightly wit, an acute and subtle understanding, the most insinuating graces of behavior, and all the other qualities which in a young woman, enchant the eyes and captive the heart. She had married the Senechal of Normandy, who soon left her a widow, with two daughters. She took advantage of her single state to deliver herself up to the pleasures and amusements of the Court. Her charms gained the heart of the King, whom she governed with an absolute empire. But she behaved with so much arrogance, and appropriated to herself the riches of the crown, with so much avidity, that she made herself odious and insupportable to the whole kingdom. The Queen, full of indignation, to have a rival so powerful, behaved towards her with an exterior decency, but in her heart bore her an implacable hatred. The nobility, whom she had ill treated in the persons of several gentlemen, could not with patience, see themselves trampled under foot by the pride of a woman—and the people detested her avarice—to which they imputed the rigorous imposts, with which they were loaded.

The Guises, without regard to the general discontent—sensible only to the fear of losing their power, sought the friendship of the Dutchess, who soon declared herself openly in their favor, and by marrying one of her daughters to the Duke of Aumale their brother, supported them with all her credit. The Constable easily unravelled the intrigues of the Guises, and, not depending on the marks of confidence which he received from the King, thought to fortify himself, equally, with the protection of Diana. If the Guises had flattered her, by the splendor of their birth, he did not dispair to gain her to his interest, by satiating her avarice, a passion as ungovernable in her heart, as ambition. He begun to make his court to her, and endeavored to gain her by considerable presents. He had so much at heart the success of his measures, that in spite of his natural pride, he did not hesitate to seek also her alliance by espousing to Henry Lord of Damville, his second son, Antoinette de la Mark, grand daughter by the mother, of the Dutchess of Valentinois—a resolution so much the more imprudent, as Diana was already strictly united with the party of the Guises, and labor'd sincerely, with all her power, for their aggrandizement—whereas she favored but coldly the designs of the Constable. All the means which had been employed in opposition to the elevation of the Guises, became useless. To the merit of their services—to the intrigues by which they had continually advanced themselves—at the time, when they disputed with so much vivacity, with their rivals, for the first rank at the Court, was added, the marriage of Francis, the Dauphin of France, and the eldest son of the King, with the Princess Mary, sole heir of the kingdom of Scotland, daughter of James Stuart, lately deceased, by Mary of Lorrain, sister of the Duke and Cardinal. An alliance of so much magnificence, drew them near to the throne. There remained now, to the Constable and his family, only the friendly sentiments, which the King preserved for them by habit; and to the other courtiers, only the offices of smaller importance. The principal dignities, the fairest governments, and the general superintendance of affairs, civil and military, all were placed in the hands of the Guises and their creatures.

(To be continued.)

TRANSLATED

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

PARIS.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE COLONIES,

Presented to the National Assembly, in the name of the Committee appointed for that purpose, the 23d March, 1790.

By Mr. Barnave, Deputy from Dauphiny.

CONTINUED.

ADMITTING the ideas that have been detailed, and that the colonies are in a state of tranquility, well administered, and delivered from oppression, one thing still remains wanting.

They offer themselves to every body, by their riches, as an object of an active ambition, but want the population, and cannot procure within themselves the maritime and military forces necessary for their defence.

It is necessary then, that being united and identified with a great power, they may find by the disposition of its strength, the security of the blessings acquired by means of a good constitution, and good interior laws.

It is necessary that this power, interested in their preservation, by the advantages gained in its transactions with them, should consider it a duty to show the most constant equity towards them, that it should always present a sufficient force for their protection, and that by its industry: its productions and capital, it may be possessed of every means necessary to form the most advantageous commercial connections.

Here then is the whole of what is necessary for the political existence of the colonies, by securing the preservation of every interior advantage; this is what those should have pointed out to them, who inspired them with a wish for a good constitution.

Were there persons thoughtless enough to dare to invite them to a separate political existence, to an absolute independence, we would ask them, laying aside faith, engagements, and every thing which great nations can employ to enforce them; we would ask them, what is then the secret of their hopes? Where are their forces to protect them? Would they take men from cultivation to make sailors and soldiers of them? would they oppose them with any hopes against the first powers in the world?

But, they will say, we will procure for ourselves alliances and guarantees. And do you think they will be disinterested? Though they may be for a while, do you think they would be so long? Do you not see that every protection would be the commencement of a new arbitrary government over you? We, with whom you are connected by so many duties and so many ties, can we not say to you, forgetting every thing else except your interests, behold our principles, regard our laws; choose whether you will be the free citizens of a free nation, or whether you will soon become the slaves of those who should now offer themselves as your allies.

And altho they should flatter themselves, that a dominion established on such foundations, may preserve for some time an appearance of justice, we would still ask them, where is the nation that can promise our colonies, more loyalty, more fraternal regard, than we now testify towards them?

Where is the nation that can display for their protection, greater or more solid strength than what we are disposed to do, after the crisis of our regeneration?

Where is the nation to whom nature has given greater means to carry on commerce with them? Which can produce and prepare within itself, more materials fit for their consumption? Which can make a greater use of theirs? Which possesses in fine, beyond us, every thing that can lead to that point, wherein a mutual exchange is attended with the greatest possible advantages.

They have not, it is true, hitherto drawn in their fullest extent, the advantages which these different considerations give reason to expect; but to what other cause was this owing, than the abuses which we have destroyed?

The administration of their government was oppressive? The answer is in our revolution, the answer is in the decrees and the instructions which we send to the colonies.

Our naval force has never attained the degree of preponderance which the extent of our means and our geographical position assigned it. But what more than us, had those to boast of, who with fewer men and less riches, have maintained themselves in the first rank among maritime powers? They had a constitution—they were free.

In short, the situation of our commerce did not present all the superiority of advantages which the whole of our resources warrant, as soon as they shall be developed.

But are they ignorant, that hitherto the genius of the French nation has alone struggled against all these institutions, all these shackles, all these prejudices?

Are they ignorant that an unaccountable opinion, ranked almost every other profession above commerce, agriculture and productive industry, and thus destroyed in a nation, fond of respect and glory, the gem which gives birth to every kind of perfection?

Are they ignorant, that people hitherto with us, betook themselves to commerce, in hopes of soon enriching themselves, and that they quit it as soon as they had acquired sufficient fortune to prosecute it on such an extensive scale, as would be like advantageous to themselves and those with whom they transacted business.

Are they ignorant that the capitals, which ought to have promoted useful industry, were absorbed by a borrowing government, and the crowd of stockjobbers with which it was surrounded!

Are they ignorant that the profits which this government was obliged to offer in return for the want of confidence, and those of the infamous traffic which was supported by its profusions, kept up in France the interest of money to a price that was alone sufficient to restrain below mediocrity, all the branches of our industry, and to change every proportion of our competition with other people?

Such are the abuſes which we have never ceaſed to attack, and which we are daily engaged in deſtroying. Every day approaches us to the period, when freed from the fetters which have hitherto reſtrained our powers, we ſhall at length take among nations, the ſtation that was aſſigned us. Then our liberty, our power, our fortune, will become the patrimony of all thoſe who have ſhared our deſtiny; then, our proſperity will extend to all thoſe who ſhall contract with us. The National Aſſembly is unacquainted with the language and the ſhifts of political artifice; it is ignorant of, and moreover deſpiſes the means, of captivating the people by any other ways than by juſtice. Reciprocal attachment, mutual advantages and unalterable fidelity; theſe, people of the colonies, theſe are what it promiſes and what it demands from you. The French nation experienced a long time ſince what it may expect from you: we demand no other ſentiments from you; we rely on them with certainty, and we wiſh that they were daily more merited and more juſtified on our part: we recommend to you at this moment a profound tranquility, a ſtrict union between yourſelves, the utmoſt celerity in the labors which are to prepare your new exiſtence. Theſe counſels are eſſential to your happineſs; they are eſſential to your ſafety. Show not among you the example of diviſion, of a contagious fermentation. You want peace more than others, and you are no longer obliged to agitate yourſelves to obtain by conqueſt, what the National Aſſembly has reſolved to propoſe to you, from the firſt moment you became the object of its deliberations.

It is now going to arrange in a ſeries of articles, a ſketch of the moſt eſſential inſtructions which it ſends to you. *(To be continued.)*

NEW-YORK, JULY 28.

Papers by the Brig Rachell Capt. Duff, who arrived here in 44 days from Limerick, have accounts to June 7.

VIENNA, *May* 2.

We learn from Orſova, that on the 20th of laſt month the magazine at Orſova, containing 1500 quintals of powder, blew up, by which 28 perſons were killed, and 59 wounded.

The Artillery found in Orſova amounted to 150 pieces of cannon, and 18 mortars; on that ſide where the aſſault was to be made there was a maſked battery of 50 guns.

The Turks in the neighbourhood of Viddin, are twenty thouſand ſtrong and the grand Vizier's army is aſſembling between Niſſia and Adrianople.

MADRID, April 26.

A great change has been made in the adminiſtration of Spain—but the Prime Miniſter is yet in power.

BERLIN, May 8.

Since the arrival of a courier from Vienna, and the viſit paid to the King at Potſdam, by the Auſtrian Ambaſſador, in company with the Comte de Finckenſtein, Miniſter of State, the report of peace has circulated again.

LONDON, May 31.

By an expreſs received yeſterday at Carleton-houſe, we learn, and we announce the pleaſing intelligence to the public with great ſatisfaction, that on Friday morning the Dutcheſs of Devonſhire, was ſafely delivered at Paris of a ſon and heir to that illuſtrious houſe.

The letters from Spain, though not of ſo warlike a tendency as by the former mails, leave us no room to doubt of the intentions of the Court of Madrid. Taking every circumſtance into conſideration, there appears a deep laid ſyſtem of offenſive operations between that Court and the ariſtocracy in France.

The ſpirit of liberty has ſpread quite to the foot of Mount Etna, the peaſants of Sicily ſeriouſly threaten the Barons to throw off their yoke, and the latter have offered the King a million to conſtruct another ſhip in the room of the Roger, which was burnt by an incendiary of the mob, in caſe he will protect them againſt the peaſantry, and preſerve their privileges.

When the laſt letters came from Cadiz, the Spaniards had a fleet of 24 ſail of the line, and 14 frigates, nearly ready to put to ſea. They were arming with the utmoſt diſpatch in every quarter.

Letters received in town laſt night affirm, that Portugal is arming in all its ports with an unuſual ſpirit of warlike preparations.

A violent earthquake has again done conſiderable damage at Meſſina, and has alſo deſtroyed whole provinces adjacent, leaving a large volcano open.

Letters juſt received from Madrid adviſe, that a total change has taken place in the Spaniſh Miniſtry, on the 25th of May laſt.

By a gentleman who came over from Dieppe to Brighthelmſtone on Saturday the 8th of May, we underſtand that the packet was chaſed for ſeveral hours by a Spaniſh frigate, nor was the purſuit given over till an Engliſh man of war appeared in ſight, who having thus given protection, rewarded herſelf by ſtripping her of all her hands.

No anſwer has yet been received from the Court of Spain.

When our laſt accounts came from Vienna, the Miniſters from Pruſſia and Poland were packing up, and paying their bills, being in daily expectation of letters of recal.

The ADDRESS of the PROVIDENCE ASSOCIATION *of* MECHANICS *and* MANUFACTURERS, *to the* PRESIDENT *of the United States of America.*

SIR,

THE happy period has at length arrived, when we can with propriety join our fellow-citizens of the other ſtates in congratulating you, as chief Magiſtrate of United America. Although the progreſs of this ſtate to our preſent ſituation has been ſlow and timid, it is ſome conſolation, that our acceſſion has completed the Federal Union.

Pleaſed with the eſtabliſhment of a firm government, we are happy in thus having it in our power to expreſs our ſentiments of regard and attachment to the Preſident of the Union, and our determination, as far as in us lies, to ſupport the conſtitution and laws of the United States.

The Mechanics and Manufacturers of this town feel a confidence in the wiſdom and patriotiſm of the Legiſlature of the United States,—that they will do all in their power to promote the manufactures, as well as the agriculture and commerce of our country; this confidence is greatly ſtrengthened by the conſideration that you, Sir, are at the head of it.

In full expectation that, under a mild and beneficent adminiſtration of the government, we ſhall be enabled to lead quiet and peaceable lives, and enjoy the fruits of our honeſt induſtry; with grateful hearts for paſt favours, we join the millions of Ameriea, in fervent prayers to the diſpoſer of all events, for your health and happineſs; and that your important life may long be ſpared, to rule a free, virtuous and happy Nation.

Providence, June 4, 1790.

Signed by Order and in behalf of the Aſſociation,

CHARLES KEENE, Preſident;

Atteſt, BENNET WHEELER, Sec'ry.

THE PRESIDENT's ANSWER.

To the Aſſociation of MECHANICS *and* MANUFACTURERS *of Providence.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE acceſſion of the State of Rhode-Iſland to the General Government, which has again completed our Union, is, indeed, an event that affords me ſingular ſatisfaction. For your favourable ſentiments reſpecting myſelf, as well as for your determination to ſupport the conſtitution and laws of the United States, I return you my thanks.

In full expectation that your confidence in the wiſdom and patriotiſm of the national Legiſlature will not be diſappointed; and that they will do all in their power to promote the Manufactures, Agriculture and Commerce of this Country; I aſſure you, gentlemen, I ſhall always heartily concur in all ſuch judicious meaſures as may ſeem calculated to enable the good people of United America to lead quiet and peaceable lives, in the enjoyment of the fruits of their honeſt induſtry.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

THE TABLET.——No. CXXXV.

"*Knowledge is valuable in proportion as it affords light in managing our practical duties or employments.*"

IT is to be regreted that men of ingenuity do not turn more of their attention to works of utility. Many of the performances that are offered to public view, though they may diſcover ſome traces of genius in the writer, yield little or no advantage to the reader. Subjects may either be too abſtract to be underſtood, or they may be too unintereſting to be regarded. To render a publication uſeful to any large number of people, it ſhould have a reference to points which are to be carried into practice. It is of vaſt importance that men ſhould have a juſt way of thinking relative to every object, that in any degree influences their conduct. I have made theſe obſervations merely to introduce a letter, I am favored with, from a friend at Boſton.—My correſpondent is one of thoſe perſons who is liberal in encouraging all attempts to promote literature; and it is his greateſt wiſh to recommend ſuch performances as are calculated to make men better and happier, and to remove popular errors or prejudices, which owe their exiſtence, more to the inattention than to the incapacity of mankind. His remarks on a late publication are as follows.

"I have read with great pleaſure and attention, a volume of eſſays lately offered to the public by our mutual friend Mr. *N. Webſter*. Though I have not leiſure to enter into a review of that work, I am too much pleaſed with the performance, to paſs it over without a few comments. Mr. *Webſter* has ſelected ſuch ſubjects for diſcuſſion, as are not only capable of being made obvious and intelligible; but ſuch as are important enough to deſerve attention, and may afford uſeful hints and inſtruction to every claſs of readers. I admire his remarks upon practical politics: They are often new, and ſeldom fail of being pertinent. He frequently illuſtrates his ſubject by a judicious application of facts; and more generally deduces his principles by way of inference, than ſets out with a favorite ſyſtem, that requires a departure from reaſon and common ſenſe to ſupport. In ſhort he ſeems more ſolicitous to inveſtigate truth, than to eſtabliſh ſpecious hypotheſes. There is a force and ſimplicity in his ſtile, that renders it peculiarly adapted to political diſcuſſion. Though he always thinks boldly, and ſpeaks freely, his obſervations are never looſe and unconnected, and his language is remarkably chaſte, expreſſive and unaffected. His compoſition in point of vigor and claſſical propriety cannot well be exceeded."

Thus my correſpondent ſpeaks of Mr. *Webſter*'s publication. I could wiſh ſome perſon would furniſh a complete review of the work, as I am perſuaded it will be approved in proportion as it is brought to the teſt of criticiſm.

CHARLESTON, JULY 3.

THE following is a copy of a letter from His Excellency the Governor of the State of Georgia, to *Alexander M'Gillivray*, Eſq. chief of the Creek Nation, with Mr. *M'Gillivray's* anſwer thereto.

State-Houſe, Auguſta, Jan. 8, 1790.

SIR,

THE favorable repreſentations I have had of your diſpoſition to ſuppreſs violence and reſtore peace and confidence between the people of Georgia, and the Creek Indians, have induced me to open a correſpondence with you, not with a deſign to enter into the merit or demerit of paſt tranſactions, farther than the reſtoration of property belonging to the people of this State—ſomething of this nature I truſt will be agreed to, and complied with, as far as the nature of the caſe will by any means admit—and alſo that every ſpecies of future depredation be withheld. If a conduct of this nature, and more particularly a ſtrict obſervance of peace and good order in future, be fully ratified and duly obſerved, it will give the government of this State an operation to put in practice the wiſh and deſire of the great body of the people thereof, I mean a return of mutual confidence.

From our ſituation as neighbors we ought to be rendering mutual ſervices to each other; your traders and meſſengers, would have free egreſs and ingreſs, and ſecurity would be the lot of all.

Humanity will readily dictate the propriety of liberating and ſending forward the citizens and other perſons belonging to this State now in the Creek nation.

I truſt that your good underſtanding will readily ſuggeſt the neceſſity of my being enabled to give aſſurances to the frontier ſettlers of a full ſecurity of perſon and property—this too being guaranteed in the name of the nation, will determine me in making ſuch arrangements, as well as repreſentations to the Preſident of the United States as may have a tendency to prevent the future effuſion of human blood.

I am, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant,

EDWARD TELFAIR.

Alexander M'Gillivray, Eſq.
Chief of the Creek Nation.

LITTLE TALLASSEE, MARCH 30, 1790.

SIR,

I RECEIVED your letter of the 8th January laſt, by Aſh; he being unable to return on account of the extraordinary floods, I ſend this to general Pickens to forward.

In anſwer to your's I have to obſerve, that, as a peace was not concluded on between us at the Rock Landing meeting, your demand for property taken by our warriors from off the diſputed lands, cannot be admitted. We alſo have had our loſſes by captures made by your people.

We are willing to conclude a peace with you, but you muſt not expect extraordinary conceſſions from us. In order to ſpare the further effuſion of human blood, and to finally determine the war, I am willing to concede in ſome meaſure, if you are diſpoſed to treat on the ground of mutual conceſſion.

It will ſave trouble and expence if the negociations are managed in the nation. Any perſon from you can be aſſured of perſonal ſafety and friendly treatment in this country.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

ALEX. M'GILLIVRAY.

His Excellency Edward Telfair, Eſq.

BOSTON, JULY 21.

Laſt week at Pownalborough, in the County of Lincoln, before the Supreme Judicial Court, came on the trial of *Samuel Hadlock*, of Mount-Deſert, for the murder of ELIAB LITTLEFIELD GOTT, a young man of about 22 years of age; and after a trial, which laſted the whole day, the Jury returned their Verdict, that the priſoner was *Guilty*.—In the courſe of the trial, it appeared that *Hadlock* previous to his committing the horrid murder, had worked himſelf up into a violent paſſion with his neighbours, on account, *as he ſaid*, of their propagating ſome ſtories to his diſadvantage; the firſt effect of which diſcovered itſelf at the houſe of one *Mancheſter*, where, after ſome abuſive language he ſeized Mrs. *Mancheſter* by the hair of her head, pulled her out of doors, and threw her on the ground ſeveral times, in a great rage—he then left the houſe, and in a ſhort time after called to the deceaſed, who at this time was paſſing by, in a boat, and requeſted to be ſet acroſs the river in his boat. With this friendly deſign *Gott* went on ſhore, *Hadlock* inquired where he was going with his boat? *Gott* anſwered, to an iſland after ſand. *Hadlock* told him he had no right there, as he himſelf had a leaſe of the iſland. *Gott* replied that he did not know it. Upon this, *Hadlock* faſtened the boat and plunged *Gott* three times under the water, holding him down ſome time—he then with a large club drove the young man and a boy that was with him up to *Mancheſter*'s houſe, where he found one *Richardſon*, who had been called to the aid of this diſtreſſed family—he immediately ſeized *Richardſon* by the collar, thruſt him out of doors with great violence, who taking advantage of a fence, jumped over, pulled *Hadlock* againſt

the fence, and held him—at this inſtant Mr. *Gott* came out, *Hadlock* caught hold of his hair and held his head hard down on his own breaſt, he was relieved be Mrs. *Manchester—Richardſon* now permitted *Hadlock* to riſe, on his *ſolemn promiſes* that he would behave decently, and not offer further abuſe to the company; no ſooner was he at liberty, than he ſnatched up an hedge-ſtake and purſued the young men, but not being able to come up with *Richardſon*, he purſued *Gott*, whoſe clothes were wet, and boot's filled with water, ſoon came up with him, and knocked him down; the young man then begged him to ſpare his life, and that God would have mercy on him! *Hadlock told him to pray quick, for it ſhould be the laſt time*; repeating his blows which fractured his ſkull in ſeveral places. The witneſſes teſtified that they left them in this ſituation, not daring to return until the next morning, when they found Mr. *Gott* both ſenſeleſs and ſpeechleſs in *Manchester's* houſe, which had been deſerted over night by the family. Mr. *Gott* ſurvived but a few hours. Thus fell an innocent young man, a victim to the ungoverned paſſions of an unprovoked neighbour, probably too much inflamed with ſtrong drink. Let ſuch as indulge this vice take warning by *Hadlock's* unhappy ſituation, eſpecially when they are reminded that the law conſiders intoxication as an aggravation, rather than an excuſe for a crime.

NEW-LONDON, July 21.

On Sunday 11th of July 1790, a ſmall two maſt boat off Sheldon's ſhoals, up Connecticut river, about 16 miles, upſett, on board of which were two men, who were very *fortunately* drowned as the boat ſunk, ſince which the boat and two men were taken up. It appears that James Harker, of New-York, is one, ſuppoſed to be the man that married a wife in New-London, and moved to New-York; there were found on board amongſt the ballaſt, 10 or 12 large keys fitted for ſtore locks of different kinds.

SALEM, JULY 20.

About 2 o'clock laſt Sunday morning, the dwelling-houſe of Mr. William Manſfield, of Lynnfield, was ſeverely ſhocked by lightning; which ſtruck the top of the chimney, and took off the ſouth part to the roof, and ſhook the whole to ſuch a degree as to unite ſix ſmokes into one—tore up the hearth—then entered a large ſleeper which led to another in the middle of the room, and tore the floor all up as it went; from thence took its courſe to another part of the houſe, and went out under a bed at the corner, in which were two perſons, who received no injury, altho the bed was much damaged, the cord broken into a number of pieces, and the bed-clothes conſiderably burnt: as it went out of the houſe, it tore away the boards, and in that part much damaged the frame; thence proceeded to a chaiſe-houſe, ſeveral rods from the dwelling-houſe, and ſet ſome tow on fire, which muſt have conſumed that, with all the adjacent buildings, had not the fire been immediately extinguiſhed by one of the family, who in the alarm had run out of doors. The lightning, in its progreſs thro the houſe, entirely demoliſhed two large windows, broke the ſaſhes, and melted the glaſs, beſides ſlightly damaging two or three other windows at the oppoſite part of the houſe; it overturned the furniture, unhinged the doors, and almoſt entirely deſtroyed all the brittle ware in the houſe.—There were 15 perſons lodged in different parts of the houſe; but, protected by a divine Providence, not one of them received the leaſt injury.

Never did the face of the earth exhibit a more promiſing appearance than at the preſent ſeaſon. Such burdens of graſs have ſeldom been known, as are now cut. Engliſh grain is uncommonly filled out, and, if no unforeſeen accident happens, will yield a rich harveſt. Indian corn is very flouriſhing; and the fruit-trees of all kinds are richly laden.—How happy the ſituation of an American farmer! Proprietor of the ſoil he cultivates, "he acknowledges no landlord but the Lord of all land;" and it may truly be ſaid, that "God hath given him of the dew of heaven, and of the fatneſs of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine."

This day publiſhed,

And to be ſold by THOMAS ALLEN, Queen-Street, corner of Fly-Market,

A COLLECTION OF

ESSAYS AND FUGITIVE WRITINGS,

On various ſubjects.

By NOAH WEBSTER, *Jun.*

[PHILADELPHIA, JULY 1790.]

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING A NEWSPAPER,

To be entitled

THE DAILY ADVERTISER,

AND

POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND *LITERARY JOURNAL.*

By BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BACHE.

☞ THIS paper is intended, as a channel for every ſpecies of information, capable of affording benefit or rational entertainment to the public.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to a Reſolve or act of Congreſs of the 10th day of May, 1780, relative to the deſtruction of Loan-Office Certificates by accident; notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on the 2d day of January 1780, the houſe occupied by the ſubſcriber in Market-Street, Philadelphia, took fire and was conſumed, in which was lodged a number of Loan-Office certificates as pr. liſt below, all which were deſtroyed by the ſaid fire: Therefore if any perſon, hath any objection why the ſaid Certificates ſhould not be renewed, agreeable to the reſolves of Congreſs, they muſt make them before the expiration of three months, from the date hereof.

Invoice of Loan-Office Certificates deſtroyed in the houſe of John Holker on the 2d day of January 1780.

					Dols.
1778.	No.				
March 13.	1636	1	Samuel Cooke, jun.	New-York,	600
	1673	1	ditto.	do.	600
				Dollars,	1200.

In teſtimony whereof I have ſigned the preſent for publication. HOLKER.

New-York, July 26th, 1790.

☞ *WANTED No. 73 and 83 of this paper—Six pence each will be paid for them by the Editor.*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, JULY 24.

A MESSAGE was received from the ſenate, informing that they had receded from their amendments to the bill for ſettling the accounts of the United States and the individual States, which had been diſagreed to by the houſe. The bill of courſe has paſſed the two houſes.

Mr. Stone, reported on a petition of ſome merchants of Annapolis, allowing a remiſſion of the duty on a quantity of ſalt that they had loſt:—A bill was then ordered to be brought in for the purpoſe.

The houſe then proceeded farther in the conſideration of the queſtion of aſſumption.

Mr. Jackſon's motion being under conſideration—after much debate, the queſtion for rejecting the propoſition was taken and negatived.—

AYES.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Brown, Coles, Contee, Floyd, Griffin, Gilman, Hartley, Hathorn, Heiſter, Jackſon, Livermore, Madiſon, Mathews, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Van Renſellaer, Scot, Seney, Sevier, Smith, (M.) Steele, Stone, Sumpter, Williamſon.——29.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Ames, Benſon, Boudinot, Burke, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Fitzſimons, Foſter, Gale, Gerry, Goodhue, Grout, Huntington, Lawrance, Lee, Leonard, Partridge, Schureman, Sedgwick, Sherman, Silveſter, Sinnickſon, Smith (S. C.) Sturges, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker, Vining, Wadſworth, White, Wynkoop.——32

Several motions were then made to amend the propoſition, none of which were agreed to The houſe then adjourned.

MONDAY, JULY 26.

The amendment of the Senate to the Funding Bill, which provides for the Aſſumption of the State Debts, was further diſcuſſed this day—and after its being modified ſo as to agree with the principles on which the other part of the debt of the United States is to be funded, the amendment was adopted by the houſe—Ayes 34—Noes 28.—The Ayes and Noes being as follow—

AYES.

Meſſrs. Ames, Benſon, Boudinot, Burke, Cadwallader, Clymer, Carroll, Fitzſimons, Foſter, Gale, Gerry, Goodhue, Grout, Huntington, Huger, Lawrance, Lee, Leonard, Partridge, Schureman, Sedgwick, Sherman, Silveſter, Sinnickſon Smith, (S. C.) Sturges, Sumpter, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker, Vining, Wadſworth, White, Wynkoop.

NOES.

Meſſrs Aſhe, Baldwin, Blood worth, Brown, Coles, Contee, Floyd, Gilman, Griffin, Hartley, Hathorne, Heiſter, Jackſon, Livermore, Madiſon, Mathews, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Renſellaer, Scot, Sevier, Seney, Smith, (M.) Steele, Stone, Williamſon.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing the Houſe that they inſiſt on their firſt amendment to the Poſt-Office bill. By which the bill is loſt.

Mr. Bloodworth, gave notice to the houſe that he would to-morrow move for a ſuſpenſion of part of the bill reſpecting the temporary reſidence of Congreſs. *Adjourned.*

TUESDAY, JULY 27.

Mr. Sedgwick moved for leave to bring in a bill, to continue in force the preſent Poſt-Office law, and ſome other acts.

Mr. Gilman of the joint committee, reported two reſolutions, which had been enrolled, examined and found correct—One reſpecting the pay of the Clerks in the Office of the Commiſſioner of Army Accounts, the other making proviſion for defraying the expences of Seals for the Supreme and Circuit Courts—The Speaker then ſigned the ſame.

A report of the Secretary at War, on the petition of Sarah Sterling, widow of the late Major Gen. Lord Sterling—was read.

Mr. Sturges, of the committee to which was referred the memorial of Seth Harding—brought in a report in favor of the memorialiſt. To which two reſolutions were added, that the memorialiſt ſhould receive commutation of half pay, and a bounty in lands—alſo, three months pay while ſerving on board the Alliance, at the rate of 60 dollars pr. month.

A bill for the relief of John Stuart and John Davidſon, of Annapolis, to exonerate them from paying the duties on a quantity of Salt, was read the ſecond time, and ordered to be engroſſed.

The ſecond report on the petition of Francis Mentges, was taken into conſideration—which was that he be allowed his extra expences, and that the Auditor of the Treaſury ſettle his account accordingly—this report was agreed to:

The conſideration of the new Coaſting bill was referred to the next ſeſſion.

The report of the committee to which was recommitted the report on the memorial of Thomas Barclay, was taken up—agreed to, and a bill ordered to be reported.

The bill for the relief of diſabled ſoldiers and ſeamen, was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

The report on Capt. Harding's memorial, was read the ſecond time—the latter part reſpecting the three months pay, was agreed to—the other part it was ordered ſhould lie on the table.

This report was ſupported by ſeveral gentlemen, who ſtated many particulars of the ſervices and ſufferings of the memorialiſt.

Adjourned.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

PUBLISHED

By Authority.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

AT THE SECOND SESSION.

Begun and held at the City of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

An ACT to amend the Act for the eſtabliſhment and ſupport of Light-Houſes, Beacons, Buoys, and public Piers.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled*, That all expences which ſhall accrue from and after the fifteenth day of Auguſt next, for the neceſſary ſupport, maintenance and repairs of all light-houſes, beacons, buoys, and public piers within the United States, ſhall continue to be defrayed by the United States, until the firſt day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, notwithſtanding ſuch light-houſes, beacons, buoys, and public piers, with the lands and tenements, thereunto belonging, and the juriſdictions of the ſame, ſhall not in the mean time be ceded to or veſted in the United States, by the State or States reſpectively, in which the ſame may be, and that the ſaid time be further allowed to the States reſpectively to make ſuch ceſſions.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, JULY THE TWENTY SECOND, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

(TRUE COPY)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

NEW-YORK, JULY 28.

Yeſterday the military corps of this city in uniform, were reviewed on Col. Rutgers' ground, by The Preſident of the United States, the Hon. Gen. Knox, the Kings, Headmen, and Warriors of the Creek nation, His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the militia, and other military perſonages of diſtinction. The troops acquitted themſelves in a manner highly honorary to their commanders, and to their own military character. The Preſident was pleaſed to expreſs his approbation of heir ſoldierly appearance and deportment, and the applauſe of the ſpectators was unreſervedly beſtowed.

If the peace and tranquility of the United States depended on the aſſumption of the State debts. If the operations of the general government were liable to inſuperable difficulties in caſe of non-aſſumption, and if diſtributive and impartial juſtice was abſolutely ſuſpended on the affirmative of this queſtion. The ſacrifices of public time and treaſure, occaſioned by endeavours to ſurmount and obviate the objections to this meaſure, are but as a drop to the ocean, compared to the ſolid, ſubſtantial, *enduring* and *encreaſing* advantages derived to the whole people from the aſſumption. From this moment, the face of public affairs aſſumes a new, a vigorous, and animated aſpect—unlimited confidence is reſtored in the Councils of the Union—and having one great *object*, the perfecting our *whole* finances—commerce, arts and agriculture will receive a ſpring hitherto unknown.

A correſpondent obſerves, that the Aſſumption of the State debts rivets the chain of Union—and blackens with deſpair the enemies of our National Conſtitution.

By this, the monſter with thirteen heads receives his death wound—and all the ſtings of faction are drawn—The State governments, while protected by *one Head* in the participation of juſtice, will ſenſibly realize the bleſſings which flow from *union*; the machinations of State demagogues to divert the people from a ſteady purſuit of their beſt intereſts will prove in vain.

Had the Members of this State voted againſt the Aſſumption, and thus have defeated the meaſure, it is pretty evident that our general intereſts would have been moſt eſſentially injured.—*Connecticut* and *New-Jerſey*, the arms of our commerce, while ſaddled with taxes to pay their State debts, muſt have given up their commercial character, or forever remained ruinouſly in debt to our merchants.—And what would have become of the little State of Georgia, was her once powerful, wealthy neighbor to be cruſhed beneath the weight of her enormous, but meritorious debt?

Died, on the 25 inſt. at his Seat near Elizabeth-Town, his Excellency WILLIAM LIVINGSTON *Eſq. Governor of the State of New-Jerſey.—A ſtation which he held with diſtinguiſhed honor to himſelf, and advantage to the State from the firſt year of the revolution. In his death America ſuſtains the loſs of one of her moſt diſtinguiſhed patriots; and the republic of letters a very brilliant ornament. Born and educated in this country, his whole life was a conſtant ſucceſſion of ſervices to promote its beſt intereſts, and in every public department he diſcharged his duty with great ability, and the moſt conſciencious integrity. His amiable family, the State, and the public at large, have to regret the removal of ſo much worth and virtue out of life.*

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.—NEW-YORK.

Brig Mary, Neil, Newry.
——Olive Branch, Ferris, St. Michales.
——Nancy, Barnard, Cape-Francois.
Schooner Nancy, Allen, ditto.
Sloop Nancy, Simeſon, Charleſton.
——Beaufort, Suttin, ditto.
——Sally, Goold, Rhode-Iſland.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
PUBLISHED

By Authority.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:
AT THE SECOND SESSION.

Begun and held at the City of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

AN ACT for the government and Regulation of Seamen in the Merchants Service.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That from and after the first day of December next, every master or commander of any ship or vessel bound from a port in the United States to any foreign port, or of any ship or vessel of the burthen of fifty tons or upwards, bound from a port in one State to a port in any other than an adjoining State, shall, before he proceed on such voyage make an agreement in writing, or in print, with every seaman or mariner on board such ship or vessel (except such as shall be apprentice or servant to himself or owners) declaring the voyage or voyages term or terms of time, for which such seaman or mariner shall be shipped. And if any master or commander of such ship or vessel shall carry out any seaman or mariner (except apprentices or servants as aforesaid) without such contract or agreement being first made and signed by the seamen and mariners, such master or commander shall pay to every such seaman or mariner, the highest price or wages, which shall have been given at the port or place where such seaman or mariner shall have been shipped for a similar voyage, within three months next before the time of such shipping; *Provided* such seaman or mariner shall perform such voyage; or if not, then for such time as he shall continue to do duty on board such ship or vessel, and shall moreover forfeit twenty dollars for every such seaman or mariner, one half to the use of the person prosecuting for the same, the other half to the use of the United States; and such seaman or mariner, not having signed such contract, shall not be bound by the regulations, nor subject to the penalties and forfeitures contained in this act.

And be it enacted, That at the foot of every such contract, there shall be a memorandum in writing, of the day and the hour, on which such seaman or mariner, who shall so ship and subscribe, shall render themselves on board to begin the voyage agreed upon. And if any such seaman or mariner shall neglect to render himself on board the ship or vessel, for which he has shipped, at the time mentioned in such memorandum, and if the master, commander, or other officer of the ship or vessel, shall on the day on which such neglect happened, make an entry in the log book of such ship or vessel, of the name of such seaman or mariner, and shall in like manner, note the time that he so neglected to render himself (after the time appointed) every such seaman or mariner shall forfeit for every hour, which he shall so neglect to render himself, one day's pay, according to the rate of wages agreed upon, to be deducted out of his wages. And if any such seaman or mariner shall wholly neglect to render himself on board of such ship or vessel, or having rendered himself on board shall afterwards desert and escape, so that the ship or vessel proceed to sea without him, every such seaman or mariner shall forfeit and pay to the master, owner, or consignee of the said ship or vessel, a sum equal to that which shall have been paid to him by advance at the time of signing the contract, over and besides the sum so advanced, both which sums shall be recoverable in any court, or before any justice or justices of any State, city town or county within the United States, which, by the laws thereof, have cognizance of debts of equal value, against such seaman or mariner, or his surety or sureties, in case he shall have given surety to proceed the voyage.

And be it enacted, That if the mate or first officer under the master, and a majority of the crew of any ship or vessel, bound on a voyage to any foreign port, shall, after the voyage is begun (and before the ship or vessel shall have left the land) discover that the said ship or vessel is too leaky, or is otherwise unfit in her crew, body, tackle, apparel, furniture, provisions or stores, to proceed on the intended voyage, and shall require such unfitness to be enquired into, the master or commander shall upon the request of the said mate, (or other officer) and such majority, forthwith proceed to, or stop at, the nearest or most convenient port or place where such enquiry can be made, and shall there apply to the judge of the district court, if he shall there reside, or if not, to some Justice of the Peace of the city, town, or place, taking with him two or more of the said crew who shall have made such request; and thereupon such judge or justice is hereby authorised and required to issue his precept directed to three persons in the neighborhood the most skilful in maritime affairs that can be procured, requiring them to repair on board such ship or vessel, and to examine the same in respect to the defects and insufficiencies complained of, and to make report to him, the said judge, or justice, in writing under their hands, or the hands of two of them, whether in any, or in what respect the said ship or vessel is unfit to proceed on the intended voyage, and what addition of men, provisions, or stores, or what repairs, or alterations in the body, tackle or apparel will be necessary; and upon such report the said judge or justice shall adjudge and determine, and shall endorse on the said report his judgment, whether the said ship or vessel is fit to proceed on the intended voyage, and if not, whether such repairs can be made, or deficiencies supplied, where the ship or vessel then lays, or whether it be necessary for the said ship or vessel to return to the port from whence she first sailed, to be there refitted, and the master and crew shall, in all things, conform to the said judgment; and the master or commander shall, in the first instance, pay all the costs of such view, report, and judgment, to be taxed and allowed on a fair copy thereof certified by the said judge or justice. But if the complaint of the said crew shall appear upon the said report and judgment, to have been without foundation, then the said master, or the owner, or consignee of such ship or vessel, shall deduct the amount thereof, and of reasonable damages for the detention, (to be ascertained by the said judge or justice) out of the wages growing due to the complaining seamen or mariners. And if after such judgment, such ship or vessel is fit to proceed on her intended voyage, or after procuring such men, provisions, stores, repairs or alterations as may be directed, the said seamen or mariners, or either of them, shall refuse to proceed on the voyage, it shall and may be lawful for any Justice of the peace to commit by warrant under his hand and seal, every such seaman or mariner, (who shall so refuse) to the common gaol of the county, there to remain without bail or mainprize, until he shall have paid double the sum, advanced to him at the time of subscribing the contract for the voyage, together with such reasonable costs as shall be allowed by the said justice, and inserted in the said warrant, and the surety or sureties of such seaman or mariner (in case he or they shall have given any) shall remain liable for such payment, nor shall any such seaman or mariner, be discharged upon any writ of habeas corpus, or otherwise, until such sum be paid by him or them, or his or their surety or sureties, for want of any form of commitment, or other previous proceedings: *Provided*, That sufficient matter shall be made to appear, upon the return of such habeas corpus and an examination then to be had, to detain him for the causes herein before assigned.

And be it enacted, That if any person shall harbor or secrete any seaman or mariner belonging to any ship or vessel, knowing them to belong thereto, every such person, on conviction thereof, before any court in the city, town or county, where he, she or they may reside, shall forfeit and pay ten dollars for every day which he, she or they shall continue so to harbor or secrete such seaman or mariner, one half to the use of the person prosecuting for the same, the other half to the use of the United States; and no sum exceeding one dollar, shall be recoverable from any seaman or mariner by any one person, for any debt, contracted during the time such seaman or mariner shall actually belong to any ship or vessel, until the voyage, for which such seaman or mariner engaged, shall be ended.

And be it enacted, That if any seaman or mariner, who shall have subscribed such contract as is herein before described, shall absent himself from on board the ship or vessel in which he shall so have shipped, without leave of the master, or officer commanding on board, and the mate, or other officer having charge of the log-book, shall make an entry therein, of the name of such seaman or mariner, on the day on which he shall so absent himself, and if such seaman or mariner shall return to his duty within forty-eight hours, such seaman or mariner shall forfeit three day's pay, for every day which he shall so absent himself, to be deducted out of his wages; but if any seaman or mariner shall absent himself for more than forty-eight hours at one time, he shall forfeit all the wages due to him, and all his goods and chattles which were on board the said ship or vessel, or in any store where they may have been lodged at the time of his desertion, to the use of the owners of the ship or vessel, and moreover shall be liable to pay to him or them, all damages, which he or they may sustain, by being obliged to hire other seamen or mariners in his or their place, and such damages shall be recovered with costs in any court, or before any justice or justices, having jurisdiction of the recovery of debts, to the value of ten dollars or upwards.

And be it enacted, That every seaman or mariner shall be entitled to demand and receive from the master, or commander of the ship or vessel to which they belong, one third part of the wages which shall be due to him, at every port where such ship or vessel shall unlade and deliver her cargo, before the voyage be ended, unless the contrary be expressly stipulated in the contract, and as soon as the voyage is ended, and the cargo or ballast be fully discharged at the last port of delivery, every seaman or mariner shall be entitled to the wages which shall be then due according to his contract; and if such wages shall not be paid within ten days after such discharge, or if any dispute shall arise between the master and seamen or mariners touching the said wages, it shall be lawful for the judge of the district where the said ship or vessel shall be, or, in case his residence be more than three miles from the place, or of his absence from the place of his residence, then, for any judge or justice of the peace, to summon the master of such ship or vessel to appear before him, to shew cause, why process should not issue against such ship or vessel, her tackle, furniture and apparel, according to the course of admiralty courts, to answer for the said wages; and if the master shall neglect to appear, or appearing, shall not shew that the wages are paid, or otherwise satisfied or forfeited, and if the matter in dispute shall not be forthwith settled, in such case, the judge or justice shall certify to the clerk of the court of the district, that there is sufficient cause of complaint, whereon to found admiralty process, and thereupon the clerk of such court shall issue process against the said ship or vessel, and the suit shall be proceeded on in the said court, and final judgment be given, according to the course of admiralty courts in such cases used, and in such suit, all the seamen or mariners (having cause of complaint of the like kind, against the same ship or vessel) shall be joined as complainants, and it shall be incumbent on the master or commander, to produce the contract, and log-book, if required, to ascertain any matters in dispute, otherwise the complainants shall be permitted to state the contents thereof, and the proof of the contrary, shall lie on the master or commander, but nothing herein contained shall prevent any seaman or mariner from having, or maintaining any action, at common law, for the recovery of his wages, or from immediate process out of any court having admiralty jurisdiction, wherever any ship or vessel may be found, in case she shall have left the port of delivery where her voyage ended, before payment of the wages, or in case she shall be about to proceed to sea before the end of the ten days, next after the delivery of her cargo or ballast.

And be it enacted, That if any seaman or mariner, who shall have signed a contract to perform a voyage, shall, at any port or place, desert, or shall absent himself from such ship or vessel without leave of the master, or officer commanding in the absence of the master, it shall be lawful for any justice of peace, within the United States (upon the complaint of the master) to issue his warrant to apprehend such deserter, and bring him before such justice and if it then shall appear by due proof, that he has signed a contract within the intent and meaning of this act, and that the voyage agreed for is not finished, altered, or the contract otherwise dissolved, and that such seaman or mariner has deserted the ship or vessel, or absented himself without leave, the said justice shall commit him to the house of correction, or common goal of the city, town or place, there to remain until the said ship or vessel shall be ready to proceed on her voyage, or till the master shall require his discharge, and then to be delivered to the said master, he paying all the cost of such commitment, and deducting the same out of the wages due to such seaman or mariner.

And be it enacted, That every ship or vessel belonging to a citizen or citizens of the United States, of the burthen of one hundred and fifty tons or upwards, navigated by ten or more persons in the whole, and bound on a voyage without the limits of the United States, shall be provided with a chest of medicines, put up by some apothecary of known reputation, and accompanied by directions for administering the same; and the said medicines shall be examined by the same or some other apothecary, once at least in every year, and supplied with fresh medicines, in the place of such as shall have been used or spoiled, and in default of having such medicine chest so provided, and kept fit for use, the master or commander of such ship or vessel, shall provide and pay for all such advice, medicine, or attendance of physicians, as any of the crew shall stand in need of, in case of sickness, at every port or place, where the ship or vessel may touch or trade at during the voyage, without any deduction from the wages of such sick seaman or mariner.

And be it enacted, That every ship or vessel, belonging as aforesaid, bound on a voyage across the Alantic ocean, shall, at the time of leaving the last port from whence she sails, have on board well secured under deck, at least sixty gallons of water, one hundred pounds of salted flesh meat, and one hundred pounds of wholsome ship bread, for every person on board such ship or vessel, over and besides such other provisions, stores and live stock, as shall by the master, or passengers be put on board, and in like proportion for shorter or longer voyages; and in case the crew of any ship or vessel, which shall not have been so provided, shall be put upon short allowance in water, flesh or bread, during the voyage, the master or owner of such ship or vessel shall pay each of the crew, one day's wages beyond the wages agreed on, for every day they shall be so put to short allowance, to be recovered in the same manner as their stipulated wages.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, JULY THE TWENTIETH, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

(TRUE COPY)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

FOR SALE

The IRON WORKS,

BELONGING to the Estate of JAMES HUNTER, deceased, pleasantly situated on the falls of Rappahannock River, within two miles of the town of Fredericksburg, and one of Falmouth and Tide-Water——Consisting of a Forge, 130 feet by 54, eight fires, and four hammers—a Coal House, 80 feet by 40—a Slitting and Rolling Mill, 68 feet by 30, for Sheet, Rolled and Slit Iron. A Merchant Mill, 70 feet by 36, with two pair of stones; one whereof French Burr, and every other necessary apparatus for manufacturing Flour in the best method.—A Saw Mill adjoining the same, 60 feet by 10. The walls of all these buildings are of stone, extremely strong and neat, of the best workmanship. The running geers, machinery and fixtures of the whole, commodiously and judiciously contrived, and performed in the most masterly and advantageous manner, on large and improved plans. The different departments are conveniently disposed and arranged at proper distances, on a deep and capacious canal, calculated to supply more large and extensive works, and future improvements; cautiously secured and guarded against casualties from freshets, or high floods; has its source in the main body of the river; a copious proportion whereof, to any reasonable degree of quantity, is at pleasure collected and turned in by a compleat set of well constructed strong dams, which have not broke, or given way, since their formation, near nineteen years past.—The head and fall of the water operating on the wheels, is about twenty feet: the greatest part of the works are in good repair, and the whole may be rendered so at a small expence. In the appendages thereto, are a convenient Tanyard, variety of shops and utensils for mechanical business of different kinds, houses for the Managers, Workmen, &c.—And about 4 to 8000 acres of land contiguous, mostly wooded, including some Farms and meadow land. *Also*, will be offered for sale, a number of valuable Slaves, such as Hammermen, Refiners, Colliers, Forge Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Smiths, Millers, Waggoners, &c. These works have advantages over any in America, particularly in respect to the sale of their produce, as there is none of the kind to the southward thereof, to most of which extensive, rich and fertile country, there is easy conveyance by water; nor is there any Forge within 90 miles, nor a Slitting mill at all in this State, which might share the custom, or vie with its manufactory—some other peculiar advantages that can best be pointed out on the premises, which on application will be shewn, and the terms of Sale made known, and very easy for the purchaser, by

ADAM HUNTER, or
ABNER VERNON. } Executors.

Virginia, May 28, 1790. (3w.)

Treasury Department,

July 13, 1790.

NOTICE *is hereby given, that Proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the first day of October next inclusive, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty first day of December* 1791, *both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts herein after mentioned, viz.*

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the state of Pennsylvania, and Fort Pitt and at Fort Pitt,

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intosh, on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Intosh.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort M'Intosh and the mouth of the River Muskingum, and at the mouth of the River Muskingum.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum, and up the said River to the Tuscarowas, and at the Tuscarowas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the said River to its mouth.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the river Muskingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the said River Scioto.

At any place or places, betwixt the month of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio and at the said Rapids.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the said Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the same name which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabash, thence up the said Wabash to Post St. Vincennes, at Post St. Vincennes, and thence up the said river Wabish, to the Miami Village, before described.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabash river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places, on the east side of the river Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky, and from Sandusky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf betwixt Le Beuf and and Presq'Isle, at Presq'Isle, and betwixt Presq' Isle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the rout from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.

At any place or places, on the east side of the Mississippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot inclusively.

At any place or places, from the said river Margot, to the river Yazous inclusively.

At any place or places from the mouth of the river Tennesee, to Ocochappo or Bear creek, on the said river inclusively.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar, } *per. 100 rations,*
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of Candles,

The proposals must specify the lowest price per ration. No credit is required.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE Creditors of Col. ELISHA SHELDON, of Salisbury, are hereby notified, That the Subscribers being appointed Trustees of said SHELDON'S estate, will attend to the business of their appointment on the first Monday of August next, at the house of JACOBUS DAVIS, in said Salisbury, agreeable to the Act of Assembly.—The interest of the creditors requires their general attendance.

HEZEKIAH FITCH, }
JOHN BIRD, } Trustees.

Salisbury, (Connecticut), June 28, 1789.

The Mail Diligence,

FOR PHILADELPHIA,

LEAVES the Ferry-Stairs, at New-York, *Ten* minutes after *Eight* o'clock every morning except Sunday.

Stage Office, City Tavern,
Broad-Way, New-York June 5, 1790. }

☞ *A large impression of this paper having been struck off from the commencement of the second vol. April 14.—Those who incline to become subscribers from that period, may be furnished with the numbers compleat.*